

with similar bids. He said Mr. Hynes's afternoon for Denver.

THE GAZETTE.

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OUR NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Last week we announced the change of the date of publication of the Weekly Gazette from Saturday to Thursday, and stated that premiums would be offered for new subscribers. This week we are able to announce that the following arrangements have been made:

The regular subscription price of the Weekly will be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per year.

Every new subscriber, or every old subscriber renewing, who pays \$1.25 in advance, will receive free either the Tribune Almanac for 1893, or the World's Fair and Chicago Guide Book.

The merits of the Tribune Almanac are too well known to need any comment. It is an invaluable handbook of political and general information. The World's Fair Guide Book is a beautiful, illustrated description of the World's Fair and contains a full map of Chicago and the Exposition grounds, a map which is so separate for the Expo. Of course it is only on account of our large order for the Guide Book that we are enabled to make such an offer.

Further, every subscriber to the Weekly, by paying 25c additional, can have the New York Weekly Tribune for the year gratis.

Still further, every subscriber who pays in advance for the Weekly Gazette, and 25c additional, making \$2.25 in all, will receive, besides the Weekly Gazette, the Home Maker Magazine, published at \$2 a year. This is the best magazine of its class published in the United States. It is edited by Mrs. J. C. Croly, a woman of known, assisted by a staff of women well known in the world of letters.

In order to extend the benefits of these premiums to readers of the Daily Gazette, we offer them with that, also, as follows:

To every subscriber to the Daily Gazette who pays \$1.50 in advance for three months, either the Tribune Almanac or the World's Fair and Chicago Guide, free.

Every subscriber who pays \$1.75 in advance for the Daily Gazette for three months, will receive, also, the New York Weekly Tribune for the year.

To every subscriber who pays a year \$6 in advance for the Daily Gazette, and 25c additional (\$6.25 in all) the Daily Gazette and the Home Maker Magazine for the year.

You cannot get either the magazine or the World's Fair Guide in El Paso country in any other way. Our offer is exclusive. Let us have your subscriptions, and we know you will be pleased with the premiums and with the Gazette.

THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY BILL.

The object of law is the enforcement of justice. Hindered by law the strong with oppress the weak, whether that strength be due to muscle, to social position or to wealth. No system of law is complete which does not provide ample protection to every man in the community for his rights against oppression. But that law is wrong which provides that the weak shall by the aid of the law become the strong and take from their fellow men one single piece of property, or force them to do, or to refrain them from doing one single act, which is contrary to the rights of these. Because a natural tendency of power is towards oppression it is the duty of law to afford protection; it is not its duty to aid the weak to oppress the strong.

Yet this is precisely the effect which many of the bills recently introduced in state legislatures are intended to perform. Railroads are to be compelled to carry passengers and freight at rates which leave no profit and scanty operating funds; manufacturers are to be compelled to pay wages of a certain amount and to certain men; hours of labor are to be reduced with no corresponding reduction of pay; creditors are to be "that

they must accept certain terms of payment; no consideration in the original contract; and the inevitable reply to all remonstrance is that the strong may be so weak that the weak have not taken it instead of a part.

A notable illustration of this form of public injustice is to be found in two bills introduced in the present legislature, one to enforce the semi-monthly payment of wages in coin, and the other to make employers liable for damages arising from the negligence of fellow-workmen. It is true that there is good reason for legislation on both of these subjects. There is more than one saw mill in Colorado remote from settlements where wages have been retained month after month, and "stop orders" issued until the workman finally leaves with no money at all as the result of months of arduous toil. There are cases where workmen have been killed on account of the singleness of their employers, through failure to provide necessary precautions or to employ competent workmen, and where the plea of contributory negligence of fellow employees has operated to defeat justice and encourage murder.

But the way to correct a wrong on one side is not to commit another one on the other. There are good reasons, in the interests of justice and morality as well as of efficient work, why in some cases wages should not be paid every two weeks in coin; and there are good reasons why an employer should not be responsible for injuries in fact upon one workman or another. Yet so strong and so unreasonable has been the demand for these laws, especially the latter, that many legislators have put themselves on record as favoring not only a law which they know is unjust but one which they know is also unconstitutional, and cannot be enforced. A favorite argument against Mr. Coffey in the last campaign was that he was too good to support a law which would take away from the employer the right to employ his own men, and no amount of explanation was sufficient as an excuse.

But such unreason and spite, for it seems little more, works its own defeat. There is abundant room and abundant need for legislation of this class, within the limits of justice, law and common sense. A reasonable law for the protection of wage workers in regard to payments and in regard to accidents could be passed, and would have been passed, before this if the demand had been made in the right spirit and formulated in a legal way. But the passage of an unconstitutional law will do no good to those whom it is intended to serve while at the same time it will injure their cause and prevent the passage of a really beneficial measure.

NO MORE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

In response to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, President Harrison has sent a minute, or special message, dealing with the question of goods transported between points in the United States through Canadian territory.

For some years it has been the practice to allow goods to be landed, in cars, sealed by a United States representative at the point of departure and permitted to cross the frontier without examination by our customs officers. Taking advantage of this practice, the Canadian Pacific railway has done a large share of American transcontinental business. Being itself wholly without our own territory, it is not subject to the operation of our interstate commerce law, and the Canadian Pacific has therefore been able to cut rates below the point at which our own transcontinental railways could lawfully compete with it. The Canadian law has therefore been built up by our own permission, at the expense of our own railways.

The President has examined the whole question with great care, and has come to the conclusion that the practice mentioned should at once be discontinued. He finds no justification of the practice, either in international agreement or in our own interests, and therefore practically recommends its immediate abolition, as inconsistent with the safety of the revenue.

This Congress were able to do any business, there would be a good prospect of the immediate passage of an act, or a joint resolution, taking away from the Canadian Pacific railway the special privileges it has enjoyed. Such a bill or resolution will undoubtedly be introduced, and if the House should have a lucid interval between now and the fourth of March, it might easily be passed. We hope it may be, for this discrimination by Americans against Americans, in favor of a British corporation, is a altogether anomalous and should not be permitted to continue.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AND HOME RULE.

At the opening of the British Parliament on Tuesday, the Queen's speech, which was of course read by Mr. Gladstone's speech, was read to "My Lords and Gentlemen," and it contained a rather large programme, including reform of the law and the "one man, one vote" scheme for purifying the suffrage. Everybody understands, however, that everything else is to be deferred until after Easter in the hope of passing the Home Rule bill.

The provisions of Mr. Gladstone's new measure for Irish autonomy have been published in our news columns. It is a remarkable bill, and principally remarkable for the extent of its concessions to

the Irish. The contributions of Ireland to the Imperial treasury are reduced to \$1,000,000—a sum far below that proposed in the Home Rule bill of 1889. In that measure, the total revenues of Ireland were to be turned into the Imperial treasury, and any balance returned would remain at the disposal of the Irish and the Imperial legislatures.

Under the new bill, the Irish peers are to remain in the House of Lords and the present 103 members in the House of Commons; and these latter may also be members of the Dublin Parliament. In relation to the powers reserved to the Imperial Parliament and forbidden to the Dublin Parliament, the bill follows pretty closely the lines of our own Constitution. This instrument is also followed to some extent in the proposed composition of the new Irish Parliament, which is to consist of two houses, with equal legislative powers; and there is a "Bill of Rights" like that contained in our Irish rights amendments. A new feature is the submission to popular vote of any measure upon which the two houses fail to agree—a partial adoption of the Swiss system of "referendum."

The right of veto is reserved to the Crown; and no one knows exactly what that means. Theoretically, that right inheres in the Crown with reference to the Imperial Parliament, but has been taken into utter disuse. The Queen should veto an act of the Irish Parliament, the Irish might plead that the veto should not operate. The probability, however, is that the veto power is meant seriously, and would be exercised as freely as it was exercised by our own Presidents until the time of Mr. Cleveland.

One of the most important causes of the bill is that providing for the gradual abolition of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the appointment in their stead of local police officers. Upon this cause no doubt Mr. Gladstone will find it hard to keep a silent supporter in line. Certainly the abolition of this most efficient police force would test the Irish capacity for self-government as it has never been tested before.

On the whole, it will be seen from this brief summary of some of its principal provisions, the new Home Rule bill is a very "advanced" and liberal measure indeed. It will be opposed with great ability and vigor by the Conservative minority in the House of Commons, and it is passed that body will most certainly be thrown out by the Lords. Then will come the crucial test—conviction of the Lords or dissolution of Parliament; and right there the influence of the Queen may make itself powerfully felt. It will be an extremely interesting session.

THE SILVER-PURCHASE REPEAL.

The Sherman Silver act will not be repealed at this session of Congress. The vote in the Senate yesterday, on Mr. Tilden's motion to take up the repeal bill, has settled the matter. There were forty-two votes against consideration of the bill, and on only twenty-three in favor of it. With this adverse vote in the Senate before them, the members of the House of Representatives are not likely to take the matter up, even to please Mr. Cleveland.

But what the question may be settled so far as this Congress is concerned, its discussion is only deferred. It is a question which must be dealt with, and the Congress cannot postpone consideration of it indefinitely. If Mr. Cleveland ends a special session early in the year, he may send a special message asking that Congress consider at once the repeal of silver purchase laws, and if he does, the pressure in favor of consideration will be much stronger than it is now.

THE WATER PIPE SYSTEM.

In the past two years the efforts of the city council in conjunction with a select committee of citizens, have succeeded in securing to the city a permanent supply of water of the highest purity, and have removed a danger which at one time threatened the future of the city. But it is not enough that the water should be secured among the highest mountain peaks and brought untainted within the city limits. A matter of equal importance is that it should be so distributed that each citizen may secure a supply adequate for his need, and that every section of the city may have ample protection from fire. This is a consideration which has led the council with wise foresight to turn their attention to the matter.

In the early history of the city it was unavoidable that the mains should be located in a temporary manner. No one could have foreseen the growth of the city, or if he did he would not have been justified in laying out a system of water distribution such as has since been proved necessary. But the success of Colorado Springs as a city is now assured, and the changed conditions require a change of methods. Within the coming years a large sum of money must be spent for pipes and hydrants, mains, and the mains extended over the territory added to the city area. It is evident that, although the extension of the mains may keep pace with the growth of the city, it is not possible to pursue the same course with regard to their size. It is impossible, without great expense, to replace a 3-inch main with a 4-inch, and that with a 6-inch, and that with an 8-inch, and so on. It is, therefore, evident that a systematic

plan, under which the necessary changes may be accomplished, is a matter of economy, and the only way in which a satisfactory result can be obtained. There is no good reason why the city, which has certain definite work to perform, should not adopt the same methods as would be employed by any other corporation, and these methods are the ones in use by the committee now engaged in the matter. Of the results of their labors and the plan proposed by them it is too soon to speak, but they are going about their labors in a systematic and thorough fashion. The committee certainly merit the confidence and appreciation of a

JUNKETING TOURS.

The legislature of a State is elected, presumably, to make laws. In Colorado, that body meets on only two days, and then for only ninety days. A great deal of public business ought to be done in that time; and the transaction of public business in any legislative gathering implies a good deal of discussion and of careful consideration.

This year our legislature, after having invited the legislatures of other States to come to Denver and make it a visit, has set the example itself by resolving to go to Santa Fe and visit the legislature of New Mexico.

It may be a pleasant thing to go off on a railway trip with a lot of other men, presumably at the expense of somebody else. It may even conduce to friendly feeling between the states concerned; but we submit that it is not for that purpose that legislatures are elected. The ninety days of the legislative session are expected to be occupied in careful consideration of measures for the welfare of the State and in enacting such as would, in the opinion of the members, be for the public benefit.

It would be interesting to know whether the legislators will travel on buses, and whether they propose to come back and try to get more out of the railways in return for favors received. It would also be interesting to know who will foot the bill for "incidentals" and "cigars."

FOREST RESERVES AND PUBLIC OPINION.

It is doubtless true that five-sixths, or possibly a larger proportion, of the people of Colorado earnestly favor forest protection, and approve the present action of the general government in establishing public forest reserves. Opposition to the movement can, in almost any given instance, be traced directly to those who are actively concerned in the consumption of public timber. The following story, which is published by permission, is one of a hundred of similar communications which have been forwarded by our people to the interior department. Dr. Dennison, the writer of the letter, is well known in Colorado and elsewhere:

Denver, Colo., Jan. 20, '93.
 Edgar T. Foss, Esq., Special Agent United States General Land Office.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your circular letter of the 9th inst., I will say that I have had personal opportunities, in traveling in the mountains west and northwest of Denver, to corroborate much of the contents of your circular. For instance, the beauty of Clear Creek canon is not now as it used to be. When the mountain sides were covered with Colorado spruce, twenty years ago—the falling away of the spruce, resulting from the logging, and the decreasing attractiveness of the mountain trips to invalids and tourists, are facts which must be regretted, but which are among the unnumbered arguments in favor of the forest reserves, which have been established in Colorado by the present administration. It remains for the people of this state to perpetuate this good work. I think those who wish this commonwealth to attain her greatest prosperity, and who have hopes that when 200,000 people inhabit these United States, Colorado will not only be justly called the "Switzerland of America," but will be proud of her beautiful parks and camping grounds, where every summer thousands, needing refreshment from the influence of "the epidemic of badness" of the East, may find rest and restoration to health and strength.

In a recent trip to the northern part of the White River forest, my attention was drawn to the wanton destruction by fire—some years ago—of large tracts (fifty square miles in extent) of forest by the Indians. They thought to spite the white race by saying "how valuable a forest, which century after century should soon come into the possession of a better and higher order of human beings. Some of these thousands of acres of forested timber, and will never be re-forested; about one-third of the burned area is covered with a young undergrowth.

Let us know that we are not on a worthless race to occupy this land, but that we are the fore-runners of a large, learned, broad-minded and vast greater number of people, who are one nation, embracing this whole country; and Colorado is its summer camping ground!

Yours truly,
 CHARLES DENNISON.
 To those who care nothing for natural scenery themselves, the fact may appear that there is money for Colorado and Colorado people in the preservation of our forests. Dr. Dennison is right. If our mountain country is preserved as it ought to be, Colorado is bound to become more and more the summer camping ground for America.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY AND ITS OFFICES.

For a week the columns of THE GAZETTE have been open to the friends and foes of rabbit-coursing, pigeon-shooting and similar sports, and we have published a variety of communications on both sides. We regret to say, however, that there has been no argument on either side, and very little presentation

of fact. The Humane Society has apparently declined to explain or give any reasons for its action, or to give any information as to its methods or the law under which it works. The president has asked for the aid of the public, and the Society has offered a small pecuniary reward to anyone who will get for it "evidence that will convict" any guilty person of cocking horses' tails. The Society would be far more apt to obtain public sympathy and active co-operation if it had taken the opportunity to present to the public some details of its work, some account of the present state of the law and of needed changes. As it is, the writers on both sides have mainly confined themselves to sarcasm—a weapon which sometimes cuts, but which does no good in a discussion of this sort. No sportsman has had anything to say in defense of close coursing or of the wholesale slaughter of pigeons. The writers on that side have confined themselves to finding fault with the Humane Society for not doing something more and something other than what it actually has done.

The love of sport is in the blood of the Anglo-Saxon race, and it seems likely to stay there. A day with the hounds after Jack-rabbits is most exhilarating; a day in the woods after any kind of game may be exciting and altogether healthful. Gentlemanly sports of every kind in the true and better sense of that word, is by all means to be encouraged. It is a most valuable element in our civilization. It cultivates certain faculties, physical, mental, and moral, which have made the English-speaking people the rulers of the world.

Unless it is carefully watched, however, and checked by other considerations, the Anglo-Saxon love of sport is but too apt to degenerate into mere love of slaughter. There was a point in Du Maurier's story (it was Du Maurier's) of two Englishmen, one of whom remarks to the other that it is a beautiful morning, and the reply comes, "Indeed it is; let's go out and kill something." Pigeon-shooting from traps is wholesale butchery. Good shots sometimes kill 35 birds out of 40. What is called close coursing, where the rabbit has no chance whatever for his life, is not real sport. Chasing rabbits in the open is a very different matter.

We have no doubt that the true sportsman and the Humane Society might come to a good understanding, if both sides would look at the matter fairly and sensibly. The real sportsman has a genuine love for animals, and is no more likely to be cruel than the tenderest-hearted member of the Humane Society. It ought to be possible for the Society to obtain the co-operation rather than the hostility of a man who loves legitimate sport.

CLEVELAND TO THE FORE.

Mr. Cleveland has evidently no small sense of the importance of the position of a President-elect. He is clearly of the opinion that it is not his place to wait until his predecessor goes out of office in order to make known what his desires are in regard to both present and future legislation.

Some time since we ventured the opinion that Mr. Cleveland was anxious to have the silver question got out of the way during the present session, so that he and his cabinet might address themselves especially to tariff reduction. The recent utterances of the President-elect make it evident that we were right. He has expressed himself on this subject very definitely during the past week, and has given notice to all his friends in Congress that he is exceeding very desirous that the bill to repeal the Sherman act of 1890 should be passed at once. Furthermore, through Mr. Don M. Dickinson Mr. Cleveland has conveyed to the Democratic Congressmen his wish that nothing may be done to prevent the annexation of Hawaii.

This is a new departure of Mr. Cleveland's. Mr. Harrison did nothing of the sort in January and February, 1889, and perhaps the only precedent is Mr. Cleveland's own action in the winter of 1885 in relation to this same silver question. The action is regarded by some, among both Republicans and Democrats, as an unwarranted exercise of influence on Mr. Cleveland's part; but we are not sure that it is a good idea for the President-elect thus to signify beforehand what his policy is to be. It makes some things certain that would otherwise remain in suspense, and it gives fair notice to his party and to the country what he intends to do. One thing is sure: Mr. Cleveland proposes to be the leader of his party, and so far as he can of the whole country.

SUGAR FROM SUNBEAMS.

For residents of Colorado and the neighboring States, the most timely and interesting article in any of the February magazines is one by E. S. Adams in the Cosmopolitan, on "Sugar from Sunbeams." Of course all sugar comes from sunbeams, or is indirectly produced by them; but Mr. Adams means sugar from beets.

The first strikingly significant statement in his article is in relation to the percentage of saccharine matter obtained from beets in different parts of the world. "Starting with the Silesian variety," he says, "which a century and a half ago was found to analyze six percent of saccharine matter, the percentage has been so increased by the force of heredity that under favorable circumstances fifteen and eighteen per

cent can be absolutely depended on, and in isolated cases analyses have run up to twenty-two; the latter figure having been obtained in the Silesian variety, Nebraska, and in Wyoming, from seed grown in Europe and consequently not acclimated to those sections." Thus we see that the largest percentage of saccharine matter has been obtained in our own country, immediately to the east and north of our own State.

The great desideratum of the sugar beet is sunshine. Given a climate where perennial sunshine prevails, as it does in the great plains of Colorado, and where moisture can be supplied regularly in the necessary quantity, as it can be in this State by irrigation, and success in raising the sugar beet cannot be doubtful.

There are now in this country six sugar-beet plants: at Alvarado, Watsonville and Chico, California; at Grand Island and Norfolk, Nebraska; and at Leoti, Utah, the last four of these having been established within three years. All these are now doing a successful business.

As to the advantages of establishing more of these plants in the United States, Mr. Adams says:

When it is considered that more than half a thousand of such factories, each costing several hundred thousand dollars, would be required to supply the sugar that we consume annually, it is not difficult to see that millions of dollars now spent abroad, year after year would be retained here, to say nothing of the labor afforded to thousands of workmen, the advantage to a community of possessing a factory that uses raw material, whose production is a benefit to the immediate neighborhood, and, last but not least, the improvement in general agriculture that must necessarily result from the pursuit of the very careful methods required in the culture of the sugar beet.

The experiment has been tried in this country at various times and places during the past half-century, but it is only within the past decade that success has been attained. Now that success is so certain, there cannot be any good reason why the State of Colorado, so exceptionally favored by nature with all the requisites for production of this most necessary article, should not at once take the end to sugar production. If one-tenth of the capital that goes every year into prospecting for precious metals, from most of which no return is received, were to be devoted to the raising of beets, Colorado would soon take a front rank among the sugar-producing districts of the world.

COLOMBIA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is said on pretty good authority that the government of the United States of Colombia is considering the advisability of granting an extension of the Panama canal concession, and that there is a strong feeling in the South American republic in favor of taking possession of the canal and all its assets when the present concession expires, and finishing the canal as a Colombian enterprise.

In order to do this, it would be necessary for the Colombian government to issue bonds to a large amount, and it would probably ask the United States, in return for special privileges on the isthmus, for aid in guaranteeing the interest on these bonds. Whether we ought to do anything of this kind, especially when we have the Nicaragua canal on our hands, is very doubtful, but is something that does not yet need to be discussed. The fact that the Colombian government is considering such a proposition, however, is very interesting and important. The canal is or ought to be, primarily an American enterprise; and if it is ever completed, it ought to be under American, and not under European control.

The undergraduates of Yale have refused to approve the action of the football captains in making the new rule which restricts membership in the football team to undergraduates studying for a diploma. This throws the affairs of that intercollegiate football association into confusion. The football officers at Yale are about to resign, and there may be some difficulty about arranging for the year's matches.

The first thing to be considered in estimating the probability of the passage of the Anti-Option bill in the House is whether Mr. "Buck" Kigore of Texas is with its promoters. If he is against the bill, that settles its fate.

Don Dickinson as Secretary of State would hardly equal Baine or ex-ec. Foster, but he would be a great deal better than Bayard.



Many checks are not made from the outside. Pure blood, an active liver, good appetite and digestion—these are the things that give them. And these are the things that you get with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. First and foremost and above all things, it purifies the blood. Not only in March, April, and May, when the warm sun is claiming you, but all the year round, it cleanses, renews and invigorates the system, rouses every organ into healthy action, and drives out blood-poison of every name and nature. For the most forms of Scrofula, the most stubborn skin and scalp diseases, such as Sycosis, Bozema, Itch, Erysipelas, and all diseases or disorders caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, nothing can equal it as a remedy. If any thing could, it would be guaranteed, just as the "Discovery" is. It that fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Any thing that will save your money is just as good as gold. See that you get the genuine medicine.

THE LAW-MAKERS

VS. AND INSPECT THE SCOO-
FOR VITE AND BLVD.A Short Programme Given After Which
the School is Seen at Its Work—Visiting
the Industrial Department—Prospects
Bright for an Appropriation of \$40,000.

The biennial inspection of the State Institute for the Mute and Blind took place Saturday, and it was attended by the largest number of legislators that ever visited the institution. Hereafter the visits of the members have been made by the committee on education, institutions. But on this occasion there seemed to be a very general desire on the part of the members of the Ninth general assembly to visit the institution, and when the matter was discussed in the general session on two or three dissenting voices were heard. And that was probably the reason for the very general outpouring of senators and representatives and their wives and daughters, their cousins and their aunts.

They all arrived at 8:30 o'clock, and completely filled the special train of five cars placed at their service by the Denver and the Grande Railroad company. Col. S. K. Hooper, the general passenger agent, came on and stood with the party all day and did nothing to make for their comfort. On the train were:

Deputy governor and Mrs. Nichols, Rev. W. L. Broadhead, and J. S. Apple of the state board of charities and corrections, J. J. Murray, state superintendent of schools, and Senators Armstrong, Webster, Drake, Pryor, Leddy, Bare, A. Lockwood, Boyd, Brown, Johnson, Wheeler, Turner, Reese, Simmons, Newman, Mills, Merritt, Swink, Adams, Painter, Ginnell, Jones, Isma, King, McInerney, J. W. Smith, J. L. Smith, Stead, Walters, White, Representatives Anderson, Brown, Babcock, Cannon, Jensen, Hunter, Kirtan, Nordin, Rott, Sims, Haynes, Bradley, Leonard, Saxson, Gordon, M. M. McQuinn, Reynolds, Lumbard, C. H. H. Young, A. S. Dickinson, Pratt, Moore, Booth, Benton, Calkins, Crown, Deane, Newman, Sanchez, Garcia, Putnam, Jones, Calley, G. Ross, Baker, Kerr, Page, Crowley, Fritz, McKnight, Cochran, Scott, Fitzpatrick, Low, Bent, Wetherill, Twombly, Carman, Westernman, W. S. Price, Jarner, South and Speaker Ammons.

These with their wives and friends made a total of about one hundred and sixty in the party.

The train arrived at the State Institute in this city about 1:30. Here they were met by Superintendent J. E. Ray of the institution, and by the board of trustees, composed of Col. E. B. Foxman of Idaho Springs, Mr. Hawks of Greeley, J. E. Humphrey and A. L. Easton of Colorado Springs. The electric cars were in waiting, and they proceeded almost immediately to the assembly hall in the large school building. Here the children of the institution and a few of the invited guests had already assembled.

The superintendent called upon the blind boys and to give a recitation, which they did very neatly and which was so pleasing to the legislators that they recited the boys and the other number. The Rev. Mr. Broadhead then invoked the divine blessing. It was also given to the children in sign language.

Superintendent Ray then stated to the audience that on a short programme would be presented in the assembly hall, consisting of such things as it was not feasible to give in the school rooms. After the programme was wished, each and all to visit the various school rooms and see the actual work progressing. He stated that every part of the institution was open for inspection of the visitors and he would be glad to have them avail themselves of the privilege, and that all questions would be gladly answered.

The next number was Marc Anthony's Oration given by Mr. G. W. Veitch in sign language and repeated a loud by the superintendent. Next was a piano solo by Bruce Adamson, one of the blind boys, who displayed a good knowledge of music gained under such adverse circumstances.

Mr. E. C. Campbell and Mr. Veitch, two ten-minute songs and a laughable story in the sign language. One stood behind the other, Mr. Campbell making the facial gestures and Mr. Veitch making the gestures with the other's arms.

A group of blind children next sang the "Soldiers Chorus" sweetly and musically.

Another branch of the school's work was shown in an exercise in calligraphy by young deaf children who had only been at school since October last. They kept excellent time with the piano, as though they could not hear it.

Six deaf girls then gave "Nearer My God to Thee" in sign language, the audience following as the superintendent directed it.

Following this came a song by Eugene McCabe, which was well appreciated by the audience. A selection by the blind boys and closed the programme. In answer to a question the superintendent stated that the boys had paid for their instruments and for their instruction by giving concerts. The audience was very hearty in its applause and seemed to take great pleasure in listening to what

was to most of them a very novel entertainment. From expressions heard in the company it was gathered that they thought an institution confined so worthy and sheltering those unfortunate y. of eyesight, speech, or hearing, but could not have too much done for it.

The superintendent then invited the visitors to inspect the various school rooms and see the work actually being done in them and a half hour was spent in this way and though only a cursory examination could be given to each room, the visits were of interest. The methods of instruction were shown and the handicraft was exhibited. The art department came in for a good share of interest and the diploma from the Paris exposition, of which the school is justly proud, was closely examined. Then the kindergarten, where some very pretty and artistic clay models of fruits, flowers and leaves were exhibited, and where were seen other dainty specimens of the children's handiwork which caused much surprise. The various features which are going to the World's Fair were given a notice which time permitted. Immediately after school the pupils went to their midday meal. Between 2 and 3 the visitors and dinner, and a beautiful dinner it was, and was an excellent illustration of what the school can accomplish in its culinary department.

Immediately after dinner the visitors went through the various industrial departments of the school. Surprises awaited them on every hand. They were surprised when they learned that the interior furnishings of the large school building were almost entirely the work of the boys, and they applauded when they saw it. Then they inspected the printing shop and saw where the boys turned out the "Weekly Index" and printed the school catalogue and in other ways earned a trade which would enable them to earn a living after leaving the school. Then they went into the busy room shop and saw all the processes from the corn to the finished product. This department came in for special attention. Then to the mother's shop, the gymnasium and other departments. They had on y time for aasty glance into the new girls' hall, with its excellent appointments, and its neat and clean apartments. Here they inspected the dainty and handsome specimens of fancy needle work by the girls. The ladies were very much pleased at these and wondered greatly.

By and by the cry of "all a board for Manitou!" was heard and the party embarked for the Spa. They went to the depot and then over in the special train to Marion. It was the first time that many of them had seen the resort and they were glad of the opportunity. It seemed quite like a summer day to see them streaming up to the springs and driving about the city. At 6 o'clock they returned to Colorado Springs and then to Denver.

When the larger part of the visitors went to Manitou the committee on state institutions remained at the institute and held a meeting with the finance committee. They first inspected the industrial department with a view to making a report to the senate and house upon the work of the school and of presenting its needs when the appropriation is asked for. This appropriation of \$40,000, the need and object of which was discussed in yesterday's GAZETTE, seemed to meet with the hearty approval of every member of the committee. From them it was learned that they will recommend the appropriation to the legislature and do all possible to secure it. They expressed the keenest interest in the institution and thought it reflected great credit upon the management. They also passed a resolution of thanks for courtesies extended, embodying also a desire to advance the work by additional facilities for it.

Mr. Wheeler on the Glass Works.

The letter given below was printed in the Colorado City Iris yesterday, and was written by Mr. J. B. Wheeler to Mr. A. Z. Sae don. It contains information in regard to the glass works that will be of interest to all the people of this section. The letter is dated New York, Jan. 26, 1893:

A. Z. Sheldon, Esq., Colorado City.

Dear Sir:—The good people of Colorado City do not seem to understand about the closing down of the glass works, so I have concluded to write and give you the reasons for our closing so. I have been unable to get satisfactory results from the business, and so a few months ago sent Mr. O. C. Townsend to thoroughly investigate the business, and if possible, ascertain the trouble. It took him only a short time to learn that money could not be made in the way in which we were manufacturing glass, and as the present oven was not properly constructed, it was a question of only a few weeks anyway before we should have to shut down and rebuild it. Mr. Townsend advised that it be done at once as there was no reason why we should go on losing money.

Mr. Townsend's report of the possibilities of doing a large and profitable business in the manufacture of glass at Colorado City is most encouraging, but the affairs of the company will have to be re-organized, and proper works erected before we can see a profit.

Mr. Townsend will, if he has not already commenced, make plans and specifications of a plant that will surely secure success, and as soon as same is completed, we are to decide just what to do.

Mr. Townsend is a thorough glass man, knows his business from top to bottom, and says that the best for glassware is a very large one and that he believes he can compete with any eastern manufacturers for the business.

I regret exceedingly the necessity of closing down the works, for it has thrown a good many out of employment, but you will admit that it was asking a little too much of me to go on steadily and surely losing money.

Do not know whether the good people of your city appreciate my efforts to benefit Colorado City, but I have certainly, during the last two or three years, made very strong efforts in that direction and feel confident that it is only a question of a few months before we shall be started in the right way, and a permanent and successful glass manufactory will be established. I believe that you appreciate what I have done for Colorado generally, and that is my expectation to make my permanent home there eventually, and if I do, Manitou and Colorado City will be largely benefited thereby, I feel sure. I concluded that it was better to write giving you a sort of an idea what my intentions were, and trust you will fully understand my motive.

With best wishes for your health and prosperity for the new year, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. B. WHEELER.

OUR JANUARY WEATHER.

What the Reports of the Weather Bureau Do and Do Not Show.

There have been published in the GAZETTE during the month of January, the official reports of the Weather Bureau here for twenty-two days of the month. For February, a report of every day is expected. In view of the sort of weather that has prevailed in other parts of the Union during January, it may be interesting briefly to review our month's weather.

During this month storms of great intensity have raged, from the Dakotas to Florida, from Maine to Texas. The Ohio river has been frozen solid from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and the Potomac from source to mouth. The harbor of New York has been blocked with ice so that ferries were stopped, and street-cleaning and the dumping of refuse were suspended. The southern states have been covered with snow, and are not yet thawed out.

Great blizzards have overwhelmed almost every state east of the Mississippi river, entailing an immense amount of suffering, and proving disastrous to a great many people in feeble health. During the last two days of the month, even the states to the northwest of us have suffered from a tremendous storm. Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming are now covered with at least a foot of snow, and the thermometer on the Pacific coast has lowered its record by several degrees.

Meanwhile here in Colorado Springs we have had one of the most delightful months ever known. We have enjoyed sunshine every day. We have had no snow whatever and as a matter of course no rain or sleet or mud. We append a table compiled from the official record showing the maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for every one of the twenty-two days referred to, together with the velocity of the wind and the amount of precipitation of moisture.

DAY OF MONTH.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Wind.	Precipitation.
1	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
2	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
3	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
4	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
5	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
6	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
7	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
8	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
9	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
10	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
11	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
12	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
13	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
14	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
15	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
16	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
17	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
18	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
19	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
20	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
21	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
22	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
23	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
24	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
25	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
26	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
27	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
28	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
29	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
30	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
31	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0
Average for month	61.42	25.1	43.2	10	0

These temperatures, it must be recalled, were taken in the shade, and are therefore not truly indicative of the actual temperature in which we live. What a tremendous difference the sunshine makes, not only in our temperature, but in our feelings, it is hard to estimate. In fact it is a most bracing tonic, truly medicinal in its properties and altogether beneficial in its operation. As we have in its rays from day to day, it is hard for us to realize the unhealthy condition of those whose skins are ever gray instead of ruddy and who, for any other evidence that is presented might well doubt the continued existence of our so-called sunny.

But even taking the shade temperatures presented in our table we have a most remarkable record. The lowest temperature recorded, 6 degrees above zero, was on the 28th, on which day also there was the lowest mean temperature, 22 degrees. The highest mean recorded, 42 degrees, was on the 11th, which also has the highest mean temperature, 43 degrees. The average mean temperature for the month, laid in the shade, is remembered, was 43.2 degrees. The total precipitation of moisture during the month was only one-tenth of an inch. It came on the 22d, in the form of snow, and dried up in a few hours. There were only two days in the month when the velocity of the wind exceeded 20 miles per hour.

These bare statements of fact do not begin to convey the real state of the case. There were only three or four days during the month when a heavy overcast was really comfortable. Of course unrelieved and overcast days are entirely unnecessary. In fact, the weather has been almost continuously clear, bright and beautiful.

This is a record for January, which we

PEOPLE AND

It is not wise to experiment with cheap commodities purporting to be good, justifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Ringing Sores, Ulcers, or any other blood disease, be assured that

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Do not believe any other place in the United States outside of Colorado can equal.

Richard J. Jones has disposed of the Glenwood place, together with the Glenwood farm and Glenwood park property owned by him in that place. J. A. Guorney of Wood and Park, Colo., who by this transfer becomes the owner of the above property, was formerly manager of the line of eating houses on the Santa Fe railway system, and at present has charge of the Colorado Midland eating houses, with headquarters at Wood and Park. Mr. Jones, through the efforts of his manager, S. G. Packard, has made the Glenwood one of the most popular resorts in Colorado, and it is believed the new management will maintain the high degree of excellence already established.—Aspen Times.

Mr. A. F. St. John died at his residence, 208 Commercial street, Saturday, aged 76 years. Mr. St. John was one of the oldest citizens of Colorado Springs and was quite well known. He was born in Farago Springs, N. Y., and for twenty years previous to coming to Colorado Springs lived in Marion county, Indiana. He came to this city in 1876. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. St. John celebrated their golden wedding in this city. He was the father of Elmer, William and Charles St. John and of Mrs. de Colver, of this city.

The wreck on the Midland road, Friday evening to passenger train No. 4, proved more serious than was at first reported. The baggage car and the sleeper "Cyril" not only left the rails but turned over on their sides. A passenger named Hiclow was signally cut out on one arm by glass after the accident occurred while trying to get out of the sleeper. Express-messenger O'Keefe was signally burned by sparks from the stove, but was able to remain with the goods in his care until they reached their destination. The passengers were brought to Colorado Springs at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and left for Denver in the evening. The track was cleared at 8:30. The express messenger inured was the once famous Sergeant O'Keefe of Pike's Peak.

Wm. E. Adams died at Glenside home Saturday evening, and the remains have been forwarded to Philadelphia. He was employed for some time by Phil. Struble and was known to his many customers.

The Coming Colonial Hall.

The ladies of Denver who have in charge the grand colonial ball to be given at the Grand Palace hall Feb. 14, the proceeds of which will go to the fund being created by the women of America for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of Mary, mother of George Washington, are connected with a praiseworthy project.

For many years this grave has been neglected and despoiled, and it is to rescue from total oblivion and pay a national tribute to the name of a noble mother that this movement has been instituted. This purely a woman's movement and no woman in the land need be deprived of the privilege of aiding the worthy cause. In fact, the main reason for making it a national movement was that every mother and daughter might be afforded an opportunity of aiding the project. And it is not alone the women of Denver who have been called upon to assist, but all the women of Colorado.

A most gorgeous and magnificent ball has been prepared. The Brown Palace, which is considered one of the best in the country, has volunteered to prepare an elegant and comfortable ball supper and supper since Washington's inauguration. The enterprising managers of the hotel, Messrs. Burk and Tabor, have generously extended the use of the hotel ball room free of charge. The arrangements are in the hands of the first ladies of the commonwealth, whose names are a guarantee of the perfection of every detail. Of more than just interest will be the number and magnificent costumes worn. The interest will within the ladies in

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charge have developed every detail to make this a social success (besides the opinion that the ball will eclipse anything of a similar nature heretofore held in the State. Its financial as well as social success, however, will depend somewhat upon the measure of encouragement given the movement through the State.

STATE NEWS.

Denver is to have a new Baptist church to cost \$25,000.

The Mount Vista flouring mill is running overtime and it cannot keep up with its orders.

The town electric light plant has been rebuilt and the city is again illuminated by arc lights.

The farmers of Whitewater are discussing the question of establishing a canning factory at their town.

Chiricahua fires are raging near Ego. The fires are the worst ever known in that section of the country.

The two Boulder counterfeiters have been held to await the action of the United States grand jury in bond of \$1000 each.

Carbonate citizens are desirous of having a water works system. Water at the present time is supplied by water wagons and in the summer through ditches and laterals.

The Clinician Advertiser says it has been officially announced that the Wells-Fargo Express company will present to each of its employees a World's Fair souvenir coin.

Two train loads of stock have been shipped from Arapahoe by John A. Adams this week. One hundred and fifty hogs, twenty-five sheep and fourteen car-loads of cattle comprised the shipment, some of which goes to Pueblo and the rest to Omaha.

The Armour company, which controls the Pueblo stock yards, is soon to erect a large slaughter and packing house in that city for the purpose of providing the goods to supply their western customers.

A petition has been signed by 150 property owners of Manhattan Beach, Denver, asking the board of county commissioners to refuse a renewal of the licenses to the saloons at the beach.

Work will begin on the excavation of the Pueblo stock yards, building within ninety days, and probably thirty days sooner, and there is no known reason how it should not be completed in two years.—Pueblo Chieftain.

Will Buchner of Montrose has made arrangements to dispose of all sugar beets to be raised in Montrose and De La Platte counties in 1893. It is understood that 100 farmers in Montrose and De La Platte counties will raise five acres each for him for which he will pay an average price, according to analysis made at the factory.

C. C. Paris, the receiver of public money at the United States office of this city, has announced that Glenwood is good enough for him, so he will not accept the casual position tendered him by the new bank of owners of Glenwood. Mr. Paris will hereafter devote his time to new appointments by Grover Cleveland.—Glenwood Advance.

Mr. Grant and others who live on the Grand river at the mouth of Westwater creek will put in a pumping plant to irrigate some 2000 acres of land. They have a beautiful site in a valley of the river, and the water is pure and they are caught on to the coming popular system of irrigating—namely, by lifting the water instead of attempting to construct and maintain miles of ditches.—Grand Junction News.

The water power of the Canon a Poudre river, about fifteen miles above Fort Collins, is to be utilized for the running of machinery at that city. It is estimated that at comparatively small expense the dams could be constructed at the points mentioned, and water power there, which would furnish power sufficient to supply the needs of Fort Collins and also Fort Collins, Greeley and Berthoud. A street car line is also contemplated at Fort Collins, and this power will also probably be used to propel an electric system.

Articles of agreement have been made between the citizens of the Navajo and Arapaho, whereby the latter secure the right of way for a railroad to Crono and is to pay the former one dollar per thousand feet for their timber. This insures a market for the timber of Crono beyond a doubt. It is thought that everything will be in operation by the middle of the summer. The Crono timber will then have a market for their produce as well as for their timber, and the settlement should be prosperous.—Gagosa Springs News.

An eminent geologist who recently examined the supposed "periled snakes" found near Canon City, pronounces them the latest casts ever saw of the trunk of giant palms or ferns of the carboniferous age, on which grew leaves twelve or more feet in length, and that the smaller ones found are either roots of the large trunks, or different genera in the forest of palms that grew there, from which our coal measures were found, and upon which the saurians, extinct in Garden park and the Grand cañons, in this country, fed some 8000 years ago.

The game law introduced into the legislature this week provides for the appointment by the governor of a state game and fish warden, to hold office for two years at a salary of \$8,000, and appropriate \$3,000 to be expended under his direction for prosecutions, salaries of special deputies and other necessary and contingent expenses. The warden is empowered to appoint two deputies at a salary of \$2,000 per annum and as many special deputies as he may consider necessary at a salary not to exceed \$3 per day while actually employed. The warden and his deputies are empowered and required to make arrests for and prosecute any and all violations of the laws of the state relating to game and fish.

E. T. Colt, the ditch builder, has secured the contract from the Elgin Lake Ditch company to construct the ditch to Cedar creek, a distance of five miles, by April 1st. This will open a great deal of land under the ditch to cultivation and shows that the stock holders are determined to reclaim the desert with orchards, gardens and waving heads of grain, as the ditch is referred to is especially fertile and productive when well watered. The completion of this ditch will more than double the value of the farms under it.—Montrose Enterprise.

Durango is destined to have competing lines of railroads, and that before very long. It has been sent very quiet, but a Texas reporter yesterday carried that for some time the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe officials have been in correspondence with the board of trade of this city, the subject being an extension of that road from Albuquerque. While the overtures made cannot be given at this time, it is understood that all the road wishes is a guarantee of a certain tonnage. Another extension authority to a third man a few days ago that a Missouri Pacific would build into Durango within a year. This section would make a great feeder for any main line and the business is covered by a number of roads.—[Durango Era.]

A Mr. Wintermays is experimenting on Cherry creek gold. He has a plate of his invention and has just made a test in which he has obtained about eight cents worth of gold out of a few handfuls of Cherry creek sand.—Times.

Last week's Barney Gow brought in from W. C. Cress another large lump of coal. It is a pity that some effort cannot be made to find out how extensive the coal deposits in the southern part of "Provers county" really are. It has long been demonstrated that there is some coal there, and if there is enough to make us independent of the world, we ought to find it out.—Lamar Register.

News was received from Oquirrh that Henry Taggart, well known in Rico, had been killed in a snow slide at that place. The men after finishing their day's work were coming out of the tunnel, Taggart being in the car. As he stepped out from the tunnel he was engulfed by an immense snow slide and carried down the mountain. His companion, Tom Britton, was hit with the avalanche of snow and knocked back into the tunnel. There he remained for thirty hours before he was rescued. Both feet were frozen and he was otherwise injured. The body of Taggart has not been recovered yet, but a gang of men are searching for it. A party of men will leave Rico today to assist in the search.—Rico News.

Death of L. G. Risley.

Mr. Laurens G. Risley of Dunkirk, died at the Montrose hospital in Buffalo on Wednesday, Jan. 28, in the 74th year of his age. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 7, 1819, a son of General Elija Risley, who was formerly our most prominent citizen, being representative in congress, major general of militia, etc. General Risley's children were John E. Risley of Colorado Springs, and Mrs. Minerva Cushing of this village, now survive. The mother, who was one of the pioneer Brigham family, died some years ago.

Laurens G. Risley was educated at Princeton academy, and first went into business here, and was married here to Henrietta Houghton, a daughter of Daniel S. and Lydia Cushing Houghton—who afterwards became the wife of Dr. Squire White. Mr. Risley engaged in business in Dunkirk in 1851, and in his long life there became very much attached to the place and people, being prominent in all public matters, elected mayor of the city, and also being grand district deputy in the Masonic order. His death is sincerely mourned, especially by the older residents. While he was ancient and impetuous in his temperament, he was always generous and sympathetic, and his pathway was strewn with kindly acts which no blossom in the most tender words that are spoken of his memory. His daughter Mrs. Eva Stetson, died a year ago, leaving the family only his wife and son, G. E. Berber, Risley of New York. The funeral was conducted with Masonic honors last Friday.—Piedmont Censor.

Against Hawaiian Annexation.

"Hawaii employs coolie and the cheapest kind of foreign labor and sends its sugar to the Pacific coast to compete against American beet sugar produced at American labor wages. If Hawaii is annexed and enjoys the same privileges as American sugar producers it will greatly injure the American sugar industry which is just beginning to develop itself, and which, within a few years, if not impeded by adverse legislation, had a home in every state in the union from the Atlantic to the Pacific either with cane, sorghum or beets.

"To come back to the Hawaiian islands it can be readily seen that they must be open to the United States if they want to enjoy the bounty on some sugar. Therefore and for that reason only, was the revolution organized in the hope of either getting the bounty or in case the bounty was removed, they could believe, and rightly so, that the United States will, in some form or another develop and increase its home sugar production. If Hawaii can be incorporated into the United States it would insure to its sugar industry protection of a most substantial kind, without having to fight for a new treaty every few years, as has been the case in the past.

"They have a strong lobby at Washington, which even includes members of congress, but do not believe it only from an economic standpoint that the United States will want to burden itself with a territory which has already cost us over \$50,000,000, and would continue to divert \$8,000,000 a year from the United States treasury into the pockets of the new Hawaiian government, otherwise known as the Hawaiian sugar planters. Annexation or nothing is their motto. The reason is evident; as a protectorate would not give them what they are really seeking—money from the United States treasury."—Henry C. Ormrod, in Denver Republican.

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